[10th September 1959

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI : சர்க்காரின் உத்தேசச் செலவு எவ்வளவு? அதன் விளைவாக எவ்வளவு ஏக்கருக்கு தண்ணீர் பாயும் என்ற உத்தேசக் கணக்கு சர்க்காரிடம் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : எல்லாத் திட்டங்களுக்குமாக கிட்டத்தட்ட 50 அல்லது 51 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாகும் என்று நினைக்கிறோம். இவைகள் மூலம் கிட்டத்தட்ட 5 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Utilization of water resources in the Kerala State

* 264 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have offered any payment of royalty to the Kerala State for sharing her water resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

* 265 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolution passed at the Ryots' Conference in Chittar Irrigation System, Tirunelveli district, requesting the Government to negotiate with the Kerala Government for the utilization of waters of certain rivers in Shencottah taluk, which are running waste into the Arabian Sea by diverting through a tunnel or a reservoir for supplementing the Chittar river in Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) & (b) The resolution referred to was not received by the Government. However, a copy of the mahazar presented to the Minister (Agriculture) by the Chittar Irrigation Ryots requesting this Government to negotiate with the Government of Kerala for the diversion of flows from the Achankoil ar and Punalur rivers for the benefit of Ambasamudram and Tirunelveli taluks was obtained from the Collector of Tirunelveli. The scheme for the diversion of flows from Kallar, a tributary of Achankoil river flowing entirely in the Kerala State limits was already considered and found to be not feasible in view of the small benefits expected from the scheme. The Punalur Scheme referred to in the mahazar involves the diversion of flows from Thirthakaraiar, by constructing a dam and by tunnelling for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and it is reported that the benefit to be realized from the scheme will be meagre, not commensurate with the cost involved. There is already a bigger scheme under contemplation to divert the flows eastwards from the Punalur river at a point lower down. The Government therefore consider it not desirable to pursue the individual proposals now especially when the general question of diversion of flows in the Periyar, Pambayar and Punalur rivers is engaging their attention.